CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

TO OWNERS OF

Gold Mines, Plantations, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those owners of Property at the South, that his acquaintance with American, Foreign and Emigrant Capitalists is very extensive—and as many are constantly communicating by letter and in person, making inquiry how they may invest their funds to good advantage, wishing to know if some plan could not be adopted, that they might communicate and correspond with owners of Mines, Plantations, &c. &c. at the South, &c.—has induced me to open an office in this city and favor you with the following preamble and advertisement for your perusal.

Having (since I have opened my office) many capitalists recorded on my books as applicants, now offering their services as agent or informant, to owners of property, more particularly those who own Gold Mines, &c. Firmly believing that much may be done to the advantage and benefit of all concerned, by entering into engagements and contracts with CAPITALISTS, who will unite, and form companies, as mining companies, or engage as co-partners with private individuals or companies already organized—in fact arrangements could be entered into with capitalists, to sell or rent or lease them property as above described, or by allowing them a reasonable interest and securing them, by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount of any sum required money could be obtained on a loan of 3, 5, 7 and 10 years. Finally, to conclude, it will be well to remark, in order to save trouble and delay, it will be an invariable rule to be observed and complied with all first communications on business, must fully impart the wishes, wants and views of the applicant or writer—and also, for a full and correct description of all or any property, (should real estate, &c. in any way be connected with the business) particularly describing its location, situation, quantity, divisions, improvements, &c. distances from post, mercantile and manufacturing towns, cities, &c. navigable streams, post and public roads value, lowest price, terms of payment, &c. &c. and other necessary information and directions, &c. according to the nature of the business.

Also, each application must be accompanied with an advance retaining fee, viz: For all business amounting to $20,000 and under, the advance fee will be $10 (ten dollars) and for all amounts of $10,000 and under, the advance fee will be $20 (twenty dollars,) and in all cases postage must be paid or letters will not be taken from the post office. This last rule will be strictly enforced and not departed from.

N. B. All business, immaterial on what subject, will be attended to with the strictest *confidence and honor*, and all communications will on their arrival be noticed with an immediate answer per return of the first mail. ☞ I will here remark that this establishment is no way connected with any other, nor in the same building with an office of a similar nature. With a hope of success and liberal support and patronage, I subscribe myself your very obedient and humble servant,

JAS. F. D. OLDENBURG,
Attorney, Scrivener, and General Agent,
No. 57, Nassau st. New York City.

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in the deeds or conveyances, the Subscribers will sell for the purposes, at Public Auction, in front of the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 9th day of May next, the following Lots and Parcels of LAND, with the improvements thereon.

Lot on the West side of Union street, fronting on said street 153 feet, late the property of Thomas Chalmers, and now occupied by George McNeill Esq.

Lot on the East side of Union Street, directly opposite the first named Lot, and running to the creek.

An unimproved Lot on Hay Mount, containing one acre on the West side of Adam Street, late the residence of Constant Johnson.

Lot on the South side of Mason Street, late the property of David Ochiltree, and occupied by Mr. Bell.

Lot with a Bacon Factory thereon, on the North side of Mason Street.

Also, 3 acres of Land in the County of Cumberland, on Cape Fear River near Fox's Island, known as the plantation of David Ochiltree.

Terms made known at sale.

For the Trustees.

WILKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, April 18, 1831.—24 ts

☞ **Notice.**

The Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supply of *FANCY* and *SEASONABLE*

DRY GOODS,

a large stock of which are expected by the next arrivals from New York, having been selected in that city by an experienced judge, they flatter themselves that they will be able to offer to the public and the *Town* and *Country particularly*, articles in their line, on as good terms as can be purchased in this market. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

Fancy and staple Dry Goods,
Fine fur, black & drab Hats,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Choice old Wines, (for family use)
A general assortment of *GROCERIES*.

Which they invite the attention of the public to.

HORTON & HUTTON.

April, 1831. [23-tf.

Sign, Sign and Ornamental

Painting.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has established himself at Mr. McLauchlin's Coach Making Shop, where he is prepared to execute orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

April 13. [25 tf.

20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
80 bags prime green Coffee,
100 sacks blown Salt,
25 barrels Mackarel. No. 3.
8 barrels large Mullet,
6 half barrels Mackerel, No. 1,
40 half ditto ditto do. 3,
30 kits Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,
15 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. ditto.
18 hhds. good W. I. Molasses,
100 best quality Nova Scotia Grindstones,
15 doz. wool Hats,
25 kegs White Lead,
10 boxes window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Sound do.
1000 lbs Candles,
400 empty salt Sacks,
6000 lbs. prime Bacon,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
4 casks Cheese,
4 casks best quality Rice.

The above goods will be sold at low prices for cash or country produce, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 13, 1831. [25tf.]

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞ The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder will please publish the above four times.

Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office, an additional supply of fine and common Cap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

April 20

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
50 bls. Mullet and Herring.
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c &c.

10,000 lbs. prime BACON, cured in Fayetteville.

THOMAS FULLER & CO.

March 16, 1831. [19tf

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

For Sale.

15,000 lbs. Bacon
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

The robbery of the City Bank at New York has been lately ascertained to be more extensive than was at first supposed. On Wednesday morning last, a young man named Atkin, made oath before his honor the Recorder, that he deposited one hundred and forty doubloons, in the New York City Bank, for safe keeping, on the 28th February, that he has been absent from the city since, and returned only on Tuesday, when, on application to the Bank, he learned that the money is not there.

The London Morning Chronicle pronounces Louis Philippe to be unequal to the station of the *King of the French*, and predicts his speedy downfall, unless he should lead out an army. The same opinion is expressed in some of the Paris journals. It seems that the pacific *citizen* successor of Charles X. has no party among the active politicians; he has lost the good will of the republicans; the belligerent spirits regard him as an antagonist; the *Carlists* detest him as an usurper; and the National Guard were "cooling off," in consequence of the introduction of regular troops into the capital.

Nat. Gaz.

THE CHEROKEE NATION,
vs.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
JANUARY TERM, 1831.

Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, on a motion of the Cherokee Nation for a writ of injunction, and subpœna against the State of Georgia.

This bill was brought by the Cherokee nation praying an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia from the execution of certain laws of that State, which, as alleged, go directly to annihilate the Cherokees as a political society, and to seize, for the use of Georgia, the lands of the nation which have been assured to them by the United States in solemn treaties repeatedly made and still in force.

If courts were permitted to indulge their sympathies, a case better calculated to excite them can scarcely be imagined. A people once numerous, powerful, and truly independent: found by our ancestors in the quiet and uncontrolled possession of an ample domain, gradually sinking beneath our superior policy, our arts and our arms, have yielded their lands by successive treaties, each of which contains a solemn guarantee of the residue, until they retain no more of their former extensive territory than is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. To preserve this remnant the present application is made.

Before we can look into the merits of the case, a preliminary inquiry presents itself.—Has this Court jurisdiction of the case?

The third article of the constitution describes the extent of the judicial power.—The second section closes an enumeration of the cases to which it is extended, with "controversies," "between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects." A subsequent clause of the same section gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in all cases in which a state shall be a party. The party defendant may then unquestionably be sued in this court.—May the plaintiff sue in it? Is the Cherokee Nation a foreign state in the sense in which that term is used in the constitution?

The counsel for the plaintiffs have maintained the affirmative of this proposition with great earnestness and ability. So much of the argument as was intended to prove the character of the Cherokees as a state, as a distinct political society, separated from others capable of managing its own affairs and governing itself, has, in the opinion of a majority of the judges, been completely successful. They have been uniformly treated as a state from the settlement of our country. The numerous treaties made with them by the United States recognize them as a people capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war, of being responsible in their political character for any violation of their engagements, or for any aggression committed on the citizens of the United States by any individual of their community. Laws have been enacted in the spirit of these treaties. The acts of our Government plainly recognize the Cherokee nation as a state, and the courts are bound by those acts.

A question of much more difficulty remains. Do the Cherokees constitute a foreign state in the sense of the Constitution?

Their counsel have shewn conclusively that they are not a state of the Union, and have insisted that individually they are aliens, not owing allegiance to the U. States. An aggregate of aliens composing a state must, they say, be a foreign state. Each individual being foreign, the whole must be foreign.

This argument is unposing, but we must examine it more closely before we yield to it. The condition of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any other two people in existence. In the general, nations not owing a common allegiance are foreign to each other. The term foreign nation is, with strict propriety, applicable by either to the other. But the relation of the Indians to the United States is marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions, which exist no where else.

The Indian territory is admitted to compose a part of the United States. In all our maps, geographical treaties, history and laws, it is so considered. In all our intercourse with foreign nations, in our commercial regulations, in any attempt at intercourse between Indians and foreign nations, they are considered as within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, subject to many of those restraints which are imposed upon our own citizens. They acknowledge themselves in their treaties to be under the protection of the United States; they admit that the United States have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with them, and of managing all their affairs, as they think proper, and the Cherokees in particular were allowed by the treaty of Hopewell, which preceded the Constitution, "to send a deputy of their choice whenever they think fit, to Congress." Treaties were made with some tribes by the State of New York, under a then unsettled construction of the confederation, by which they ceded all their lands to that state, taking back a limited grant to themselves, in which they admit their independence.

Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable and heretofore unquestioned right to the lands they occupy until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government, yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can with strict accuracy be denominated foreign nations. They may more correctly perhaps be denominated domestic dependent nations. They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases. Meanwhile they are in a state of pupilage. Their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian. They look to our government for protection, rely upon its kindness and its power, appeal to it for relief to their wants, and address the President as their great father. They and their country are considered by foreign nations as well as by ourselves, as being so completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States that any attempt to acquire their lands, or to form a political connection with them, would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory, and an act of hostility.

These considerations go far to support the opinion that the framers of our Constitution had not the Indian tribes in view, when they opened the courts of the Union to controversies between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States.

In considering the subject the habits and usages of the Indians, in their intercourse with their white neighbors, ought not to be entirely disregarded. At the time the Constitution was framed, the idea of appealing to an American court of justice for an assertion of right or a redress of wrongs had perhaps never entered the mind of an Indian or of his tribe.—Their appeal was to the tomahawk, or to the government. This was well understood by the statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States, and might furnish some reason for omitting to enumerate them among the parties who might sue in the courts of the Union. Be this as it may, the peculiar relations between the U. States and the Indians occupying our territory are such that we should feel much difficulty in considering them as designated by the term foreign State, were there no other part of the Constitution which might shed light on the meaning of these words. But we think that in construing them considerable aid is furnished them by that clause in the eight section of the third article which empowers Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states and with the Indian tribes."

In this clause they are as clearly contra-distinguished by a name appropriate to themselves, from foreign nations, as from the several states composing the Union. They are designated by a distinct appellation, and as this appellation can be applied to neither of the others neither can the appellation distinguishing either of the others be in fair construction applied to them. The objects to which the power of regulating commerce might be directed, are divided into three distinct classes—foreign nations, the several states, and Indian tribes. When framing this article the convention considered them as entirely distinct. We cannot assume that the distinction was lost in framing a subsequent article, unless there be something in its language to authorize the assumption.

The counsel for the plaintiffs contend that the words "Indian tribes" were introduced into the article empowering Congress to regulate commerce for the purpose of removing those doubts in which the management of Indian affairs, was involved by the language of the ninth article of the confederation.—Intending to give the whole power of managing those affairs to the Government about to be instituted, the convention confirmed it explicitly, and omitted those qualifications which embarrassed the exercise of it as granted in the confederation. Had the Indian tribes been foreign nations in the view of the convention, this exclusive power of regulating intercourse with them might have been and most probably would have been specifically given in language contra-distinguishing them from foreign nations. Congress might have been empowered "to regulate commerce with foreign nations including the Indian tribes, and among the several states." This language would have suggested itself to statesmen who considered the Indian tribes as foreign nations, and were yet desirous of mentioning them particularly.

It has been also said that the same words have not necessarily the same meaning attached to them when found in different parts of the same instrument. Their meaning is controlled by the context. This is undoubtedly true. In common language the same words has various meanings and the peculiar sense in which it is used in any sentence is to be determined by the context. This may not be equally true with respect to proper names. Foreign nations is a general term, the application of which to Indian tribes when used in the American Constitution is at best extremely questionable. In one article in which a power is given to be exercised in regard to foreign nations generally, and to the Indian tribes particularly, they are mentioned as separate in terms clearly contra-distinguishing them from each other. We perceive plainly that the constitution in this article does not comprehend Indian tribes in the general term foreign nations, not we presume because a tribe may not be a nation, but because it is not foreign to the United States. When afterwards the term foreign state is introduced, we cannot impute to the convention the intention to desert its former meaning and to comprehend Indian tribes within it, unless the context force that construction on us. We find nothing in the context, and nothing in the subject of the article which leads to it.

The court has bestowed its best attention on this question, and after mature deliberation the majority is of opinion, that an Indian tribe or nation within the United States is not a foreign state in the sense of the Constitution, and cannot maintain an action in the courts of the United States.

A serious additional objection exists to the jurisdiction of the court. Is the matter of the bill the proper subject for judicial inquiry and decision? It seeks to restrain a state from a forcible exercise of legislative power over a neighbouring people asserting their independence, their right to which the state denies. On several of the matters alleged in the bill, for example on the laws making it criminal to exercise the usual powers of self-government in their own country by the Cherokee nation, this court cannot interpose, at least in the form in which those matters are presented. That of the bill which respects the lands occupied by the Indians, and prays the aid of the court to protect their possessions may be more doubtful.—The mere question of right might perhaps be decided by this court in a proper case with proper parties. But the court is asked to do more than decide on the title. The bill requires us to control the legislation of Georgia, and to restrain the execution of its physical force. The propriety of such an interposition by the court may well be questioned. It savours too much of the exercise of political power to be within the proper province of the judicial department. But the opinion on the point respecting parties makes it unnecessary to decide this question.

If it be true that the Cherokee nation have rights, this is not the tribunal in which those rights are to be asserted. If it be true that wrongs have been inflicted and that still greater are to be apprehended, this is not the tribunal which can redress the past or prevent the future.

The motion for an injunction is denied.

FROM THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER.

Reformation in France.—The information communicated to our readers respecting the secession from the Roman Catholic Church in France, has received confirmation from so many sources that its truth cannot be doubted. A correspondent of the London Record, in Edinburg, says: "The French letter reached me yesterday, and my surprise would have been equal to the information which it conveyed had I not been in some measure prepared for it by information transmitted to friends here, through the Scottish Episcopal Bishop now at Paris." The following additional confirmation is from the Record.

"Our readers would observe on the 20th ult. a notice in our columns of the abandonment of the Church of Rome by a body of the French Clergy. We now revert to it for the purpose of saying that it was substantially correct.

"The secession is on a very large scale indeed.—The numbers, by the accounts which have reached us, amount to at least 2,500, in which number, we understand, even Bishops are included.

"They purpose wholly to separate themselves from the Papal Church, and we believe, also from the State. As the directory of faith, they profess to rest wholly on the Scriptures; and we understand a confession grounded on this basis, and satisfactory as far as it goes, is already in circulation.—'No Pope, no infallible Church, no Latin Mass, two Sacraments, no celibacy of priests, no injunction to auricular confession.' The first general meeting was held, we understand, in Paris, last Sunday, but the result of it has not reached us.

"This movement is certainly one of great moment, and strikingly remarkable, even amongst the stirring events of this momentous era. Whereunto a commencement on so large a scale will grow, it is impossible to estimate."

Commodore Creighton, of the Navy, who was lately tried by a Court Martial, has been honorably acquitted.

Little Rock, Ark. March 2.—We lament to learn, that Lieut. Murray, of the U. S. Army, was recently instantly killed, at Cantonment Gibson, by being thrown from a horse. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and passed up the Arkansas in December last.

Bloody and fatal conflict.—A gentleman from Chicot county, has communicated to us the following particulars of a desperate and fatal recontre which has few parallels in the annels of savage warfare. On the 19th February, an altercation took place, at a house in that county near Old river Lake, between Jefferson Pryor and two brothers by the name of James and Stephen Ferrell. In the course of the quarrel, Pryor struck one of the Ferrells with his fist, on which both of the Ferrels rushed on him with their knives. Pryor, drawing a knife, defended himself against their attacks, and very soon gave one of them a stab, which ended his career almost instantly. The fight was then continued by the surviving Ferrell, who gave Pryor a mortal stab, on which the wounded man, collecting all his remaining strength, plunged his bloody knife into the heart of his antagonist, when both fell mortally wounded. Ferrell lived only a few minutes after the conflict ended, and Pryor survived his antagonist less than half an hour. There was but one person (a female) present during the recontre, which lasted but a few minutes.

Our informant happened on the spot in less than an hour after the close of the conflict, and there witnessed the stiffened corpses of the three combatants, all covered with blood, and their bodies most horribly mutilated. The deceased were all single men, and have therefore left neither wives nor children to suffer by their rash and premature end.—*Ark. Gaz.*

Power of intellect.—The famous Turenne, and his great compeer, Conde, then commanding the Spanish army, were once in face of each other—the Spanish strongly entrenched. On a given day, Turenne gave out to his council of officers, that on the next day at one o'clock, he would attack the Spanish camp at a given point, which was the strongest of the line. An officer expressing his surprise at the hour and point of attack designated, was thus answered by Turenne: "It is true, another part of the camp is weaker, but the command of that point is confided to Conde, who never sleeps, whereas the strongest point is commanded by the Spanish General, who will, at the hour named, be taking his nap. When our attack is made, an officer will be despatched to arouse him. He, relying on the strength of his position, will not believe the account, or think it only a feigned attack, and will send for further information; by the time that reaches him, we shall have carried the defences." The event fulfilled, in every particular, this calculation of a master mind.

Judge Chase was once presiding in Baltimore, at a trial of some rioters—at the close of the proceedings, in a very crowded Court, directed the Constables to convey the prisoners to jail. The Constables, appalled by the aspect of the assembled mulitude, after some hesitation told the Judge that it was more than their lives were worth, to execute his order. Judge Chase immediately sprang from the Bench, directed the Clerk to enter Samuel Chase as Constable, and then approaching the prisoners bid them follow him—ordering the crowd to make way for their Constable—and conducted them without opposition or difficulty, thro' the mass of astonished citizens, to their place of confinement. In these cases, superiority and success were founded upon the close observation and study of the human mind, and of the causes which affect and control its operations.

Singular Incident.—Several years ago, there was a charity sermon given out to be preached one Sabbath evening in a dissenting chapel at a sea port town of the west of England. When the preacher ascended the pulpit he thus addressed his hearers—"My brethren, before proceeding to the duties of this evening, allow me to relate a short anecdote. Many years have now elapsed since I was last within the walls of this house.—Upon that evening the pastor of the congregation (of which many now present must have formed a part) addressed his hearers for the same benevolent purpose, as that for which I am now about to appeal to you. Amongst the hearers came three evil disposed young men, with the intention not only of scoffing at the Minister of God, but with their pockets filled with stones, for the purpose of assaulting him. After the Minister had spoken a few sentences, one of the three said, '—— him, let us be at him now;' but the second replied, 'no, stop till we hear what he makes of this point,' The Minister went on for some time, when the second said, 'We've heard enough now, throw!' but the third interfered, saying, 'He's not so foolish as I expected, let us hear him out.' The preacher concluded his discourse without being interrupted, and then went home amidst the blessings of his hearers, and with the approbation of God in his heart. Now mark me, my brethren—of those three young men, one of them was executed a few months ago at Newgate for forgery—the second at this moment lies under sentence of death in the gaol of this city for murder—the other," continued the Minister with great emotion—"the third, through the infinite goodness of God, *is even now about to address you—listen to him!*"

Another Sign.—The Florence (Alab.) Gazette says—"Notwithstanding a large majority of the House of Representatives and a decided majority of the Senate, when Gen. Jackson was first elected, were his thorough going political friends, there are now large majorities in both Houses opposed to the principles of his Administration, and, we think, opposed to his re-election."

FOREIGN.

New York, April 25.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool packet ship *Caledonia*, of 1st instant, brings us our files of London papers to the 31st ultimo, inclusive.

The aspect of affairs is, upon the whole, more warlike. The speech of M. Casimir Perrier in the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th, of which a summary will be found among our extracts, is in a different tone from that same Minister's speech on the 13th, when he proclaimed that peace would be preserved at all hazards! The entrance of Austrian troops into Bologna, a city of the Roman States, and therefore not under the government of Austria, or, like Parma and Modena, of any of the Austrian family, is the occasion of this altered tone,—as, by this step, the principle insisted on by France, of non-intervention in the political struggles of other countries *not subject to the dominion* of the intervening Power, is violated. The expose of the condition of the French finances, as made at the same sitting of the Chamber, is not encouraging.

The National Association for the defence of the country against foreigners, and to insure the perpetual exclusion of the elder branch of the Bourbons, seems to give uneasiness to the ministry. *Lafayette* is at the head of this association; and his friends and partisans are active in extending its numbers and influence. Affiliated societies were forming throughout France. In consequence M. Cassimir Perrier has addressed a circular to the prefects, strongly condemning the plan of the association, and ordering all Government functionaries not only to abstain from subscribing to it themselves, but to discourage the subscription of others.—"In a country," says the President of the Council, "where the King holds his crown from the public will, where the cause of the King is that of the revolution,—in a country where an innumerable National Guard acts as a reserve for a brave army, we must express astonishment that good citizens should pretend to assure the defence of these rights and their frontiers, by any other tributes but the taxes faithfully paid,—by any other engagements but the oaths which the law consecrates—by any other sacrifices but those which the laws of recruiting and of the National Guard exact from all. The Government of the King hopes that these associations will never become the instrument of a party; but if their existence should menace social order, and compromise the external or internal safety of the State, it would not hesitate to demand from the legislative power such measures as the necessity should require. At present it limits itself to the *surveillance of a federation at which society is alarmed*, and which can have no other effect but to divide our forces in the eyes of foreigners." The Minister, in another passage, describes this association as a kind of "rival government in the presence of the Government established by law."

POLAND still exists. The dates from Warsaw are to March 15th; up to which time no more fighting had occurred. The rumor of insurrection in the rear of the Russian forces, seems to be confirmed. The provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, east of the river Bug, which composed originally that part of Poland which was incorporated with the Russian Empire in 1795, have caught the fire from their former countrymen; and already, it is said, a corps of 15,000 men was assembled in the rear of Gen. Kreutz, who, it will be remembered, commanded the Southern division of the Russian invading army. This division had retreated, and Gen Dwernecki, who was opposed to it, had passed the Bug, entered Volhynia, and was received with enthusiasm.

BELGIUM is in a most melancholy condition; almost without a government, and wholly without resources which commerce or the industry of manufacturing arts usually furnish. Every thing was at a stand; and Brussels, one of the most beautiful towns in Europe, is said to exhibit in its streets hardly any thing but swarms of beggars. The German Confederation had resolved upon marching troops into the duchy of Luxembourg, as a territory subject to their control. The Belgians are bent upon retaining that territory; and there it is that the first blow of what will be a general war may be struck.

The accounts from SPAIN prove that the immature efforts of revolt there had been at once suppressed, and instant execution was the fate of the luckless insurgents. In Portugal, too, Don Miguel has been proving anew his claims to legitimate rule, by another legal massacre at Lisbon. In the London Morning Herald of 31st March, we find this notice of those occurrences:

The latest exploit which we hear of Ferdinand VII. is the putting to death, in one town in his dominions, 45 political offenders, with as little compunction as if they were so many dogs.

GREAT BRITAIN was still agitated by the questions of Parliamentary Reform. From the tenor of the papers, as well as from private advices, we are disposed to think Ministers have confidence in their ability to carry their bill through the present House of Commons, in which case a dissolution will be avoided. At any rate they mean to try the question on a decisive vote in committee, before they resort to that extreme measure.

The most extreme distress prevailed in several parts of Ireland; and according to the statements made at a public meeting in Newport, Maye, an actual famine stared in the face a population in that vicinage of 25,000 souls. Some deaths by starvation are actually recorded, and the most piteous appeal is made for help. The total failure last year in that district of the potato crop, is the immediate cause of this distress.—On the 30th, *Lord Althorp* introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the relief of the sufferings of Ireland, by an appropriation of money for the construction of public works and the employment of the poor. As there was not time before the holidays for its discussion, £50,000 were appropriated in advance.

The extent to which the petitions for Parliamentary Reform had been carried in England, may be judged in some degree by a fact mentioned in some of the papers, that "the skins of upwards of 2000 sheep had already been consumed in the parchment required for such petitions"—the petitions on paper not being receivable.

The Liverpool and Manchester Rail road, is in such full and successful operation, that, according to the Liverpool Mercury, a whole cargo of cotton landed from an American ship can, in *one hundred minutes* after its leaving the ship, be in Manchester, 32 miles off! Accidents, however, and always fatal, are frequent on the route.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 25th of March, Casimir Perrier, remarked:—"The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its interests to its passions. Let it know, also, that its security is our principal object, and that we are determined to procure it by every other means, if peace should not suffice.—(Unanimous applause.)

Paris, March 30.—M. Casimir Perrier, President of the Council, announced to day that it was the intention of the Minister of Finance, to apply to the Chamber on the following day for a new credit of one hundred millions. The speech of M. Casimir Perrier was of a warlike complexion.

The Journal des Debats contains the following:—"As soon as M. Casimir Perrier returned to his seat, he was surrounded by a large group of Deputies. It is said that M. Mauguin, who was amongst the number, asked M Perrier whether it was true that 30,000 men of the Confederation of the Rhine were now marching against the province of Luxembourg The President of the Council, it is added, remarked that France was preparing to support, under all circumstances, her pretensions either in the North or South.'

Paris, March 29.—A few hours have effected a great alteration in the aspect of affairs here: yesterday all was calm—to-day all is excitement. The confirmation of the reported entry of Austrians into Bologna, and the speech of the President of the Council in reference to it, leave little ground for hope that war may be avoided. The report on the state of the public Treasury and Revenue, presented by M. Humann, is fraught with additional causes for despondency.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 31st March, 1831.

"The new duty of 5-8d. per lb. on Cotton is not yet imposed; and as this measure, with many others, seems to be made dependent upon the success of the Reform Bill, it is possible it may not be carried into effect."

Appointments by the President.

David Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d' Affairs of the United States at the Sublime Porte.

Thomas Irwin, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the United States for the western District of Pennsylvania, vice William Wilkins, resigned.

William P. Duval, of Florida, whose commission expired on the 17th of this present month of April, to be Governor for another term, in and over the territory of Florida.

A Market for Cocoons.—The Editor of the American Farmer is authorized to say that any quantity of cocoons will be purchased the ensuing season, by a gentleman who is preparing to erect a filature in Baltimore. From forty to fifty cents a pound will be given for them, according to quality. Particular care should be taken in killing the chrysalis, that the fibre of the cocoons be not injured by heat, and that all the crysales be certainly killed. If the cocoons be put into a tin vessel the cover closed perfectly and the vessel be placed in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour, the crysales will be all killed and the cocoons receive no injury from too high a heat, as the water will prevent the temperature from rising above the boiling point. At forty cents a pound, cocoons will be a very profitable article.—One person with a boy to assist during the last ten days, can attend to one hundred thousand worms, which if well attended to, kept clean and well fed with white mulberry leaves, will produce 300 pounds of cocoons, which will bring at the minimum price, $120.

The seine haulers on the Potomac, are represented to be doing a better business than they have done for several years past. 100,000 and 50,000 herrings have been repeatedly taken at a single haul, at several of our nearest landings during the current week.—*Port Tobacco Herald.*

Col Crockett.—Many years since in Tennessee, there was a season of great scarcity of corn. Foreseeing this, or from some other motive, Col. Crockett purchased up a large quantity. It rose to a very high price. Numerous were the applications to the Colonel to sell. The following is the substance of many dialogues on the subject:—

Purchaser. Have you any corn to sell Col. Crockett?

C. Yes, I have more than I shall plant, how much do you want?

Pur Ten barrels.

C Have you the money to pay down for it?

Pur Yes; here it is.

C. Then I have no corn to sell you; all the corn that I can spare, is for those who cannot pay for it!

N. Y. Age.

Misplaced Benevolence.—In a new periodical, entitled the Presbyterian, published at Philadelphia, it is stated that a young woman a mantua maker of that city, had contributed a hundred dollars of her hard earned savings to some Missionary purposes. "To render this statement still more singular," says the Saturday Bulletin, it is further added, that the young woman of whose enthusiasm and weakness such advantage has been taken, has not only poor sisters deserving her protection, but an aged *destitute mother.*

Gibbs's Confessions.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday last, says, "we are informed from the most respectable authority, that Gibbs made a full disclosure of all the accomplices, aiders, and abettors, in his piracies; and that it is the intention of the person who has the information in his possession to proceed to Washington, and communicate it to the President without delay. When published, says our informant, *it will astound the people of this nation.*"

THE LATE RESIGNATIONS.

The Telegraph of last evening contains the following correpondence between the President and Secretary of the Treasury.—It discloses the fact that Mr. Ingham resigned *at the request of the President*, for which the previous resignations of Messrs. Eaton and Van Buren paved the way, and confirms the opinion which we hazarded as to the true cause of the movement. The dismissal of Mr. Ingham is, we believe, the first case of the dismissal of a Cabinet Officer which has occurred in our Government since the first term of Mr. Madison's administration.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18, 1831.

SIR: In communicating to me, this morning, the information of the resignation of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, together with the reasons which had induced the former to take this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was made known to me as one of those whom you had associated with you in the administration of the Government, and you suggested that I would after a few days reflection, have a further conversation with you on this subject. But, in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as to the letter of resignation of the Secretary of State, which you were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed for my reflection, as connected with this event. Under these circumstances, and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of misapprehension as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the Secretary of State and of War, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular communication from me, and, if so, of what nature.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient serv't. S. D. INGHAM.

To the President of the U S.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19, 1831.

SIR: I am gratified to find myself entirely relieved, by the distinct explanations at the interview to which you invited me, to-day, from the uncertainty as to the object of your communication yesterday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening; and have to make my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the station to which you had thought proper to invite me, and your conviction of the public confidence in my administration of the Treasury Department. I beg leave, however, to add, in my own justification, for not following the example of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in making a voluntary tender of the resignation of my office, as soon as I was acquainted with theirs, that I was wholly unconscious of the application, to myself, of any of the reasons, so far as I was apprised of them, which had induced them to withdraw from the public service. It, therefore, seemed to be due to my own character, which might otherwise have been exposed to unfavorable imputations, that I should find a reason for resigning, in a distinct expression of your wish to that effect; this wish has now been frankly announced, and has enabled me to place my retirement on its true ground.

I have, therefore, the honor of tendering to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which you will be pleased to accept, to take effect as soon as my services may be dispensed with consistently with your views of the public interest.

I seize the occasion to offer you my thanks for the many testimonials I have received of your kindness and confidence, during our official connexion, and especially for the renewed assurance this day of the same sentiment. S. D. INGHAM.

His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON,
President U. S.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20TH, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. When the resignations of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet.—Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact that, to permit two only to retire, would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated, however painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you the whole subject.

In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony of the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

SAML. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Some additional light is shed on the late general resignation of Cabinet Ministers, by the following correspondence, between the President and the Secretary of the Navy, which has been politely communicated to us for publication:

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: In the interview which I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I understood it to be your fixed purpose to reorganize your Cabinet, and that as to myself it was your wish that I should retire from the administration of the Navy Department.

Under these circumstances, I take pleasure in tendering to you the commission, which, unsolicited on my part, you were pleased to confer on me.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, yours, &c.
JOHN BRANCH.

To the President U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of this date, by your son, is just received—accompanying it is your commission. The sending of the latter was not necessary; it is your own private property, and by no means to be considered part of the archives of the Government. Accordingly, I return it.

There is one expression in your letter to which I take leave to except. I did not, as to *yourself*, express a wish that you should retire. The Secretary of State, and of War, having tendered their resignations, I remarked to you, that I felt it to be indispensable to reorganize my Cabinet, proper,—that it had come in harmoniously, and as a unit; and as a part was about to leave me, which on to-morrow would be announced, a reorganization was necessary to guard against misrepresentation. These were my remarks, made to you in candor and sincerity. Your letter gives a different import to my words.

Your letter contains no remark as to your performing the duties of the office until a successor can be selected. On this subject I should be glad to know your views.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, in answer to mine of the same

In reply to your remark that there is one expression in my letter to which you must except, I would respectfully answer that I gave what I understood to be the substance of your conversation. I did not pretend to quote your language.

I regret that I misunderstood you in the slightest degree; I, however, stand corrected, and cheerfully accept the interpretation which you have given to your own expression.

I shall freely continue my best exertions to discharge the duties of the Department, until you provide a successor.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obt. servt.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the President U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Navy. When the resignations of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied; it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion Neither could I be insensible to the fact that, to permit two only to retire, would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated. However painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you my view of the whole subject.

In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the concerns of the Navy In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

JOHN BRANCH, Secretary of the Navy.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE CABINET.

The following letter from Washington, is submitted to our discretion. We may err, but we have determined to lay it before the public. "You will provoke the strictures of the opposition" —be it so—but in a Government of the people, it is right that they should understand the acts and motives of those whom they have appointed to serve them. The President disdains concealment. We admire his principles—and we follow it up, by lifting up the curtain, and permitting him, as it were, to explain his reasons for organizing the Cabinet in the manner it is done. We repeat that we entertain objections to Mr. Livingston, as Secretary of State. We expressed the hope that one of them had no foundation. The following letter meets that objection fairly. It was said, that Mr. L. is a defaulter.—The following letter confidently affirms, that he is not now a defaulter; and that the money, with which he has been charged, has never passed through his fingers. We are happy that this error is corrected; and this objection weakened, if not extinguished; whatever others may remain against him.

No one will deny, who has any any sort of claims to impartiality, that the cast of the projected Cabinet is a remarkably strong one.—Nor can any one affect to deny the difficulty of organizing a Cabinet in such a way as to please every politician. We can all form the *beau ideal* of a Cabinet.—We can take all the elements that should enter into its composition—integrity, public spirit, unshrinking energy, weight of character, purity of purpose, justhess of principles, uncommitment to any political aspirant—take all these; and you may please yourself, but will you please every body else? And after you have laid down the standard to please yourself, where are the four or five men, who will in every respect, come up to the rule? Ransack the whole country from Maine to Georgia—call over the roll of great men of which every State can boast, and how many men could you obtain, who would suit the Department of State, whom it would suit, and who would be willing to take its honors and responsibilities?—For our own parts, going no farther than this letter, we do not hesitate to say we would have preferred Mr White to Mr. Livingston.—But the reader will see what the President himself says upon the subject.—We differ with Mr. L. on certain points.—The President says, he differs from him himself—and that it will be his province to give his Secretaries the Rule, and their's to acquiesce.—The People, therefore, all look to him—and from his integrity of purpose and firmness of character, they will hope for the correction of any eccentricity into which any of his Secretaries may be betrayed:

Extract of a letter, dated,

WASHINGTON, April 25th.

"I had a very free conversation with the President yesterday on the subject of the new Cabinet. It was mentioned, in my presence, that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was objected to by some of the friends of the Administration—and with that spirit of frankness which characterises him on all occasions, he entered very freely into the reasons which induced him to make this appointment. Some of these I will state to you. In the first place, I must remark, to you that the story of Mr. Livingston being once a defaulter, is misunderstood. The President examined into that matter some time ago when he turned his attention towards nominating him as Minister to France. Mr. Livingston has documents in his possession to prove, that not one cent of the money ever came into his hands. The bonds on which suits were instituted, were collected by his Deputies and Agents and squandered by them, whilst he was sick in bed, where he had been confined for three months. The money, notwithstanding, has been paid by him, and the accounts closed some time ago; as the Comptroller informed me this morning.

"The President stated, that when Mr. Van Buren first communicated his wish to resign, he had made it his business to cast about and see where he was to find his successor: That he found the subject full of difficulty: That it was important to him at this period of the world, that he should have a man at the head of the State Department who was well versed in the principles of maritime and international law: That the prospect before us gave an importance to those qualifications now greater than at an ordinary period, as in the event of a war in Europe, we must expect to be drawn into discussions again upon those subjects:—That he thought it also important to have a man, if possible, whose public course had been such as to make him well acquainted with the diplomatic history of the world—that he thought it also indispensable to have a man at the head of the Cabinet, who belonged to the old Republican School, and with whose disposition and habits he was well acquainted: That Mr Livingston had acted as his Aid at N... leans, in difficult times—*that he knew him* ... the value of his services: That his reputation ... as well as at home, as a profound jurist, and a ... tleman of accomplished erudition, united to ... its and profession of life, seemed to point him ... peculiarly fitted for the place for which he ... lected: That it was true Mr Livingston and ... differed upon some points; but that he could ... pect to get a Cabinet who would coincide ... upon all points—and that it would be for him ... the rule, and for his Secretaries to execute ... as he had done heretofore.

The President frankly stated, that in his ... Judge White, he had the most unlimited confi... and that he had invited him in the most pressi... ner, to take charge of the War Department ... duties he was highly qualified to discharge ... other reasons, on account of his extensive and ... iar acquaintance with our Indian affairs, that ... important to the peace and tranquility of our ... try at this time. But nothing could have ... Judge White to take charge of the State Depar... His pursuits in life had allowed him no oppo... of becoming acquainted with its duties, in the ... place; and in the second place, his retiring ... were such that he could not be prevailed ... this time of life, to adapt them to that consi... course which the head of the State Departme... have with Foreign Ministers, Foreign Agents ... and with the forms and etiquette necessary to ... served in it, &c.—And with all, it was absolutely ... tain that Judge White would not have listened ... suggestion for one moment, of taking the ... partment: That he had considered the pretensi... of many others of the friends of the Administ... and could not see where he was to find one ... suited for this place, *upon the whole*, that Mr L... ston.

"The President remarked that nothing gave ... more unfeigned pleasure, than for his friends ... and openly to state to him, at all times, any ... tions they might have to his course upon ... every point. That he estimated them the more ... ly, the more unreserved and frank they were ... him. All he asked was, that they would not ... out into complaints upon first impressions, but ... look at the matter *all around*, before they ... and then they would readily admit the diffi... with which he had to contend. Those that ... spread before him for the last two years, he th... ought to entitle him to some indulgence on the ... of his friends —They ought to wait and judge ... tree by its fruit. He did not despair at all of ... ing yet, all the expectations of the country.

"He would continue to administer the Gov... ment upon the principles of Thos. Jefferson, ... as his duties were concerned; and to preserve ... Union and Liberty of the country, as far as it ... his power. The sincerity of this declaration, ... prejudiced or honorable man would deny ... knows the character of General Jackson, and ... witnessed on this occasion the spirit and ... with which it was made."

If Mr. Eaton sent in his resignation ... 7th inst. why was it kept secret until ... 20th?

If Mr. Van Buren sent in his resignation ... the 11th, why was it kept back until the ...

Were not both these resignations ... sent in on the 19th, and afterwards, ... the resignations of Mr. Ingham and Mr ... rien obtained from them?

Did not the result of the New York ... ter Elections influence the movement ... Van Buren tendering his resignation, and ... pose Gen. Jackson to receive it?—*Nat*

From the National Gazette of April

The point upon which we are cons... to differ mainly with the President, ... sufficiency of the reason assigned by ... cretary for his withdrawal. Every ... his predecessors was regarded as a can... for the office of President; and no man ... inence and capacity, as a politician, ... cupy the department, who will not be ... in that light. This may be an inconve... or an obstacle, in the administration of ... but it is an inevitable incident, suppos... department to be properly filled. Mr ... Buren uses the term *self-disfranchisem...* reference, we presume, to the station ... cretary and not to the Presidentship. ... the latter, his resignation will not p... *hors de combat;* on the contrary, his ... may in good season, convert his presen... immolation into an additional claim up... favor of the people. General Jackson ... two Messages, committed also *self-di... chisement* in relation to his place; and ... tatively like Mr. Van Buren—but w... him a candidate again, at the special ins... of the Secretary. The vows of pol... are as easily retracted as those of lover... reasons of state—motives derived fr... public weal—spring up instantly, wh... wanted.

The insufficiency of the President ... —the precariousness of his position as ... didate—the manifold difficulty of "... along" with a Chief Magistrate liable ... his deficiences, to be deceived and ir... ly controlled, may, after all, be at the ... of this ministerial explosion. When ... came necessary to throw up commis... was also unavoidable to arrange ... pretexts; to contrive declarations of ... admiration and regret; to task ingenu... short, for a clever *mystification.* This ... of the evil consequences of a factitio... of things;—of inefficiency where there ... responsibility, and where there ought ... all intellectual and moral fitness and ... tion. It has been sorely felt in France ... Louis Philippe: we pray that cabinet ... tutions may not be quite as frequent at ... ington, as they have been at Paris; but ... they will be frequent, is certain, if the ... should not change her President, for ... high character and conscious talents ... long bear the embarrassments and ... tions inseparable from association or ... tion to an incompetent head.

From the same of April 25.

The grand *coup d' etat* at Washing... engrossed all thoughts and tongues. ... pean war or peace is no longer the ... *questio*, the vexed question. Many ... are attempting to elucidate or unriddle ... Secretary of State's letter; they wish ... tract the specific reason which he was ... assign for his resignation. All are ... amazement at the sudden official exit ... four secretaries,—resembling that of ... *matics personæ* in a theatre, through ... door, as in Hamlet, Der Freischutz and ... Juan. * * * * *

But no one inquires who wrote the ... dent's answer to the General, though ... people insist that his letter to the ...

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gment and justice of the People.

From the New York American.

letter of Mr. Van Buren to the
nt, and the answer thereto will be
nnexed. The plain English of Mr.
ren's letter (and our readers will be
to us we are sure for making plain
lligible what is so thoroughly involved
scure) is, that he finds himself to be
millstone about the neck of the admin-
n as that it and he must sink together,
ontinues attached to it. Therefore—
its fall, his star would be extinguished
ly and forever—he prefers to give up
power to running the risk by cling-
ft, of losing all chances of reaching that
t round of Ambition's ladder, upon
his eyes have been long and eagerly
—This, we say, is the plain English of
tter. The turn however, which our
cal Innocent" would give it, is, that
nother Curtius, he devotes himself for
ntry! and, by this sacrifice, hopes to
he gaping breach which civil discord
ens! There is a little sentence, how-
about "self disfranchisement" being
r compatible with "individual wishes"
propriety," nor "self-respect," which
this martyrdom look more like a bold
al speculation, which hazards the lesser
n the greater object—which stakes the
Department in possession, against the
idential Chair in reversion! When (to
our illustration from Roman story) Cur-
aped into the yawning gulf of the Forum,
rth closed over him, and he lived thence-
only in immortal story; our modern Cur-
eaps into a gulf from which an exit, by
us ways, indeed, leads to daylight and
, certainly,—perhaps,—but there's the
perhaps—to the loftiest political emi-

s impossible that the people of this coun-
an be deceived by this shew of disinter-
ness, when in fact the most profound
hness is the ruling motive. The notifi-
n by Mr. Van Buren, that he will *not*
anchise himself, is, in fact, a *self-nomi-*
n for the Presidency six years hence; and
time, at the next election, he will per-
himself probably to be run as Vice-Pres-
to General Jackson!

us much on the Secretary of State. As
he Secretary of War, he falls by his own
ht,

Vis consili expers mole ruit sua,

hat indeed may be applied to the Cabi-
s a whole. The other two being, repu-
adherents of Mr. Calhoun, could not re-
in a Cabinet avowedly broken up, be-
e of the rival pretensions of that gentle-
and the Secretary of State. Unfortu-
y, the Postmaster General, the most in-
ent of all the members of a signally in-
ent administration, remains; but we can-
hink he will be continued with the con-
of those who may succeed to the vacant
rtments.

From the National Intelligencer.

th regard to the general character and probable
quences of this unprecedented and memorable
ution in the chief public offices, we shall add
ry few remarks.
at it is an act of duty, and even of patriotism, in
pular Government, for the Executive to yield to
ubted expression of public opinion, we are
ly willing to concede If the measures of an ad-
stration have been or become obnoxious to the
le, it is manly and magnanimous to acknowledge
error and attempt the remedy. The first step re-
d in such a case, would, of course, be a change
e Ministers whose counsels have disgusted the
ic. If, for the remainder of his term of service,
incumbent of the Presidency shall, surrounded
ew counsellors, change his course, and endeav-
regain the high ground occupied by his prede-
ors, and on which he might now have stood had
llowed his own advice, he will have a claim to
ect, which we shall be the last to refuse to him.
, with a new Cabinet, the old course of policy
be continued; if we are to have a change of
, and not of measures, we do not see how the
n is to be benefitted or public opinion to be
uted by the sacrifice of a majority of the Cab-
to a supposed political necessity.
hen it is considered who are spoken of to fill
vacant offices, there is little room for hope in the
ject before us. In the gentleman who has been
nated as the new Secretary of State, we have
ed an experienced statesman and a ripe scholar
jurist; who, it may be trusted will discharge the
es of the station to which he is called with credit
himself, if not with advantage to the country; but
majority of those who have been reported to be
ed to the Cabinet are among the most decided
ocates of proscription and party government.—
apprehend that we have nothing to hope or to
ect from them better than from their predeces-
. We shall still have the whole government
ing upon party principles, and every public a-
t and every public interest subjected to their
trol.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Richmond Enquirer lauds Mr. Van Buren's
rement as an act of voluntary self sacrifice, reflect-
the highest honor on himself, and entitled to the
mest gratitude and approbation of the country.
w, we apprehend that this "peace offering," as
Enquirer calls it, was any thing but voluntary, in
strict acceptation of that word, and that it was
committed until after mature deliberation upon
necessity that required, and the possible or pro-
le good that might follow from it. So far from
eeing with the Enquirer, therefore, that Mr. Van
ren has suffered political martyrdom for the good
the country, we only think, on the contrary, that
has prudently withdrawn from a storm which
ckened to overwhelm him, and that he shrewdly
culates to regain the popularity, by this apparent
of magnanimity, which he had already lost, and
uld have continued to lose, had he remained in
ce. Whether this calculation will be realized or
remains to be seen. Still more do we differ from
Enquirer in giving credit, as it does, to Mr. Van
ren, for all the important and successful negocia-
s by which the present administration is distin-
shed. According to that print, Mr. Van Buren is
only a political martyr who lays down honor and
lument for the welfare of the country, but he is
the ablest and most successful diplomatist who
ever conducted the affairs, or graced the annals
r government. To him, it seems, and to him a-
are we indebted for having secured compensa-
from Denmark—the restoration of the West In-
Trade—and for having "paved the way to an ho-
norable indemnification from France." Now we really had thought that all the measures connected with these matters had originated with the President himself, and that some credit, at least, was due to him for having brought them to a happy and advantageous termination. We had also thought that some little portion of the merit of those treaties, might not improperly be ascribed to the Ministers who were expressly appointed to negociate them with the governments with which they were concluded. But it appears we were mistaken. If the Enquirer's eulogium upon Mr. Van Buren is well founded, neither the President nor our Ambassadors have had any concern with these things, or deserve any praise whatever on account of them. Mr. McLane performed no labor, and displayed no talent, in his negotiation with the government of Britain. Mr. Rives has taken no interest, and manifested neither ability nor zeal, in obtaining compensation for the French spoliations. All that has been done, has been done by Mr. Van Buren. What will the President, or our Ministers, or the people, think of this? Really, if it be true, Mr. Van Buren well deserves the honorable appellation of "magician." But we are glad that the Enquirer does not praise Mr. Van Buren for the late Turkish mission. If there is a measure of which he really deserves the exclusive credit, it is that—and in that proceeding, as is well known, he not only violated the Constitution, by originating a mission without the knowledge or consent of the Senate, but did identically the very same thing for which he bitterly denounced Mr. Adams in the celebrated matter of the Congress at Panama. Now that he is gone, however, we cordially concur with the Enquirer in hoping that discord and dissention will cease, and that the administration may move on with honor and success. This, however, will depend essentially upon the complexion and conduct of the Cabinet. We trust they may be such as will reflect credit on the President, strengthen his popularity, and reconcile his friends.

The Gazette printed at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, says, under date of 22nd inst. "that a messenger arrived at Newcastle the preceding day, express from Washington, in order to put letters on board the ship Monongahela, lying there, and bound to Liverpool."

It is quite possible these letters may contain an invitation from the President to Mr. McLane to take the vacant department of the Treasury.

A letter from Richmond contains the following speculation:—

"It is distinctly understood that Mr. Randolph comes home, determined to make war on the administration. He is satisfied the appointment was given to bribe or disgrace him, [probably both] and he means to make *amende honorable*, by washing off the Treasury dirt from his own doublet, and spitting his venom at those who tempted him into the slime. He is to decline the outfit of $9,000 and take his stand upon this for purification. The standard of Calhoun is to be raised under his auspices, and the yawning and impassible gulf that lately separated them is to be closed.

A letter received in this city from Salisbury, North Carolina, dated the 18th instant, says:—"The libel suit of Judge Martin against the Editors of the Western Carolinian, growing out of an attempt of that gentleman to injure the paper, because, as he alleged, it advocated nullification, has been decided, and the Editors acquitted. When the verdict was read, the bystanders, who were numerous, applauded the jury whilst the Court was sitting.

The trial excited a great degree of interest, and the people attended in considerable numbers to hear it. Judge Seawell was able and eloquent in defence. He is justly ranked as one among the first lawyers in this State. He lives in Raleigh, and came especially to appear in this case. The Jury men had made up their minds before they retired from their box."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Something like eight thousand barrels of Flour arrived in the Potomac yesterday, and the quantity coming down the Canal within the month of April will exceed Thirty Thousand barrels.—*Nat. Int. April* 26.

Baltimore.—We learn with pleasure, from the following, that the Monumental City is again the scene of enterprise and improvement:

"We observe a great number of new buildings in progress, in all parts of the city, but particularly in the suburbs. The south-western portion of the city exhibits perhaps the greatest number; it is in this direction that the Railroad enters. We understand that many houses will be erected during the year, and some of the improvements are of an extensive character. So many signs of prosperity and increase have not been visible here since 1817. The city visibly extends its limits on every side, and already covers ground enough to accommodate, in the European mode of building and living, three or four hundred thousand souls. Business is active, and the general condition of the trading community is characterized by a degree of healthfulness and stability which perhaps has never been surpassed.—*Amer.*

A loving Wife.—The following notice is published in several of the Western papers. If old Hays comes across such a husband he knows what to do:—

Information wanted.—Mrs. *Anna Pierce*, of Thurl, Upper Canada, wishes for information of her husband, Horace Pierce, "a shoemaker by trade, and a rogue by practice," who left his home and family last February, taking with him *Archelaus*, his youngest child, aged about 8 years. The object of this notice is, to obtain information of the child, "that he may be rescued from destruction." Any intelligence communicated to her by letter, directed to Canandaigua, will be gratefully received. The husband is thus described:—Said Pierce has black hair, dark eyes, full face and takes snuff—six feet high, middling fleshy, and left handed—had on a drab sailor coat, deep blue vest, black pantaloons, one cowhide shoe, the other calfskin—has been arrested for stealing in Ovid, Owega, Bath, Penn-Yan, Trumansburgh, Canandaigua, &c. &c. and has been twice confined in state prison. Left home without money but had a considerable amount with him in Rochester, which he had probably stolen. The child has dark hair, black eyes, light skin, round features—had on dark snuff colored coat and pantaloons, deep blue vest, thick boots, and knit woollen cap."

Doctor Scudder showed us yesterday a young man in whose head he had just put one of his artificial eyes. On looking at them, it was impossible to tell which was which. "Doctor, which is your eye?" was asked. The Doctor was in ecstacies. 'That,' said he, is the highest compliment that can be paid to my art. You cannot tell which eye is made by Dr. Scudder, or which by nature—excellent—that's enough.' The little Doctor has certainly carried "eye setting" beyond all precedent.—*N. Y. Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1831.

Fire at Wilmington.—We regret to record another disastrous fire at Wilmington. On Friday morning last, about two o'clock, the Point Peter Steam Saw Mill, owned by Mr. Giles M. Mallett, was discovered to be on fire, at the South West corner of the Mill near the ground, which was the farthest part of the building from the Engine Room; from which circumstance, and others, there is no doubt it was the act of an incendiary. The Mill was entirely destroyed; but by great exertions the Lumber on the wharf, to the value of $3000, was saved, except about $200 worth. The whole loss is about $7000. It is hoped that it was insured in part.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this County will be held on Monday next.

The Cabinet.—In another part of this paper, we have given the correspondence between the President and his two *reformed* Cabinet Officers, Messrs. Ingham and Branch, from which it will be seen that they were requested to resign, upon grounds which appear to us to be very far from the real ones. If Messrs. Ingham and Branch were fit for Cabinet officers when they were appointed, were they less so now? Where is the evidence of their incapacity? We regretted their appointment at first, because there were in the Jackson party, men of eminent talents, who would have filled the appointments with great honor to the country,—men of *first rate* talents, while these were but second or third rate. But we have no idea of their being dismissed because of their friendship for Mr. Calhoun, or because Mr. Van Buren found it necessary to resign, and we think that North Carolina will show that she feels the indignity. One of the most extraordinary circumstances of this extraordinary occurrence, is the fact that Mr. Barry was prevailed on by the President to retain his office. If the Cabinet had come together as "a unit," and must go out as a unit, why was he made an exception? The very worst officer in the Cabinet. He seems to us to possess no one requisite for the station he fills, and for the good of the country his resignation should not have been waited for.

The reader cannot fail to notice the cold civility of the President's letters to Messrs Branch and Ingham, and the fact that the one is almost a literal copy of the other. This renders the compliments they contain disgusting.

We have no doubt that the new Cabinet will be a more able one than the last. The article from the Richmond Enquirer, places it beyond a doubt that Mr. Livingston and Judge White will be placed at the head of the State and War Departments; the others are yet only filled by rumor, which has suggested, for the Treasury Department, Mr. McLean, of Delaware, and Mr. A. J. Dallas, of Philadelphia; for the Navy, Mr. Forsythe of Georgia, Mr. Stevenson of Va., and Mr. Woodbury of New Hampshire; for Attorney General, Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and Judge Barbour of Virginia.

It is supposed that Mr. Van Buren will go to England as Minister, in the place of Mr. McLane. Mr. Eaton, it is also said, is to be provided for with a Mission.

The Chameleon.—A paper has been issued at Charlottsville, Va., bearing the above title, edited by a Committee of the Students of the Virginia University at that place. It is said to display much spirit and talent; as a paper printed at such a place and with such editors, could hardly fail to do. We wish such a thing could be done at our University; for there are few better modes of improving the mind of a young man pursuing literary studies, than the opportunity of *writing*, to which the establishment of such a paper, at such a place, would be a constant excitement. We doubt not that a Literary paper at Chapel Hill, if undertaken with the approbation of the Faculty, would obtain a circulation equal to that of any paper in the State.

Wool.—We are glad to see that this article has risen in our market fully 75 per cent. At the present price, it is perhaps one of the most profitable articles which the farmers of our State can raise. Let them turn their attention to it.

The rise is undoubtedly attributable to the Tariff. It is something new for us to record a benefit to the South from that source.

How to kill Crows.—A writer in the last Charleston Courier gives the following directions for destroying these pests of the planter:

"Make a grain of corn hollow at the end which joins the cob, by means of a pointed penknife; it is easily done, and as much arsenic or raspings of nux vomica, perhaps tartar emetic, as can be taken on the point of the same penknife may as easily be put into the orifice. Close this with a grain of boiled Rice or Hominy, to keep it in, then place this grain with two or three unprepared grains in any convenient place about the field, and a corn cob near them. The cob attracts the bird, and he takes in the poisoned grain with the others. He will fly away, but never get back again."

We have received the first number of a large imperial paper, published semi-weekly, in Macon, Georgia, by Marmaduke J. Slade, formerly of this State, entitled "The Macon Advertiser." It supports the present Administration.

We are authorised to announce Gen. James J. McKay, as a candidate to represent Wilmington District in the House of Representatives of the United States.—*Wil. Recorder.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We learn that the business on the Canal continues most prosperous. The tolls of last week exceeded $2600.—Upwards of eight hundred vessels have passed during the last month.
Phil. Daily Adv.

The Right Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocess, sailed yesterday, in the ship *Lady Rowena*, for Liverpool—he is accompanied by the Rev. Paul Trapier; and visits Europe for the benefit of his health, impaired by his assiduous attention to the duties of his sacred office.—*Charleston Courier.*

Business of Boston.—The amount of duties at this port for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at *one million of dollars!* being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830 of $300,000. The duties for the present month, up to this day, amount to about $600,000.

In addition to the above, we are gratified to state that preparations are making to build extensively, and that the prospect is, that mechanics' as well as every other kind of business will be in active and profitable operation.

We learn that the Liverpool Packet Company will continue their operations, and that they have ordered the keels of two first rate ships to be laid.

The number of arrivals from foreign ports up to the 20th inst. exceeded that for the same time last year by *fifty-six.*
Boston Patriot.

There are two kinds of people which we ought never to contradict, those who are far above us, and those who are far below us.

Poverty is accounted disgraceful; but how notable the defect in him who boasts of high descent.

One can live well without a brother, but not without a friend.

I have learned that nothing can constitute good breeding, that has not good nature for its foundation.—*Bulwer.*

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

☞ The Ladies attached to the Presbyterian Church respectfully announce, that they will hold their FAIR at the Academy, on the Evenings of the 10th and 11th of May, to commence at half past seven o'clock.

May 3d, 1831.

University of N. Carolina.

☞ AN ORATION will be delivered in Person Hall, at the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 22d June, being the day preceding commencement Day, by the Rev. *William M. Green*, under the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Institution, will attend.

May 4.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th day of May, 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

May 4, 1831.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, (May 3d,) WILLIAM SANDFORD, only child of Edward L. Winslow, Esq. aged 19 months.

In Lenoir County, on the 13th inst. Mr. WILLIAM MOSELEY, a respectable planter, in the 35th year of his age.

At Baltimore, on Friday evening last, in the 47th year of his age, the Hon. ROLLIN C. MALLARY, for several years past a prominent member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Vermont, and for the last five or six years known as the active and talented Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. M. was an amiable man, and was much esteemed by those who knew him intimately.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 3, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with boat D. Thomson in tow, with Goods for T. Fuller & Co., C. T. Haigh, Geo. Broadfoot, A. Torrence, D. A. Ray, O. P. Stark, G. C. Hall & Co., James Hadlock, B. Beach, C. P. Mallett, G. Hurlbutt, J. Kyle, J. Munn, J. C. Fenn, W. W. Williams, W. McIntyre, A. Kimball, Horton & Hutton, Doct. Jordan, John McArn, Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley, W. L. Hawley, S. Ferguson, Willkings & Co., Pond & Brooks, Fayetteville; Clayland & Torrence, Kyle & Menan, D. H. Cress, Salisbury; Herndon & Coon, T. L. Cowan, H. R. Dusenberry, Lexington; N. McLeran, Moore County; Underwood, Marsh, & Co., Chatham County; Thomas Waddill, Wadesborough; J. J. Reeves, J. B. Moss, B. Clemmons, R. Faucett & Co., E. McIver, G. Miller, M. Pinkston, and others.

DEPARTED, April 28, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington.

April 30, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Boat Messenger, for Wilmington, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for A. Campbell, M. McGary, J. Huske, W. Whitehead, Geo. McNeill, and A. Kimball.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to April 27, Brig Wm. Henry from Berbice. Schooners Orion from St. Thomas, Milo Charleston, James Poyas from do., Emma & Julia from do., Fifield from Philadelphia, Repeater from New York, Superb from Jamaica, Counsellor from New York, Caroline from Boston, Cardinal from N. York, Virginius from do., Vesper from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Brig Exertion for New York. Sch'rs Caroline for Jamaica, Friendship for Norfolk, Milo for New York.

Prices Current at Wilmington.—April 27.

Steam Mill pitch Pine Boards and Scantling 12 to 14 dolls. River do. 4 to 6. Steam Mill Flooring Boards 15. River do. 10. Timber, common 4 to 5. Staves, W. O. Hhd. in water, 10 to 12. Do. dressed, wharf, 20 to 25. Do R. O. Hhd. in water, 6 to 7. Do. dressed, wharf, 12 to 15. W O Heading, (none.) Shingles 1 to 1 50. Tar in water, 70 to 75c. Turpentine do. 1 25 to 1 50. Pitch 1 25, to 1 50. Corn (scarce) 75c. Rice, 100 lbs. 2 62 to 3 —*Rec.*

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be holden in Fayetteville on Friday the 27th May next, at which time and place the Stockholders are requested to attend personally or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

☞ A meeting of the President and Directors will be held on the day previous.

April 26th, 1831. [26-tm.]

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Tuesday Evening.

MERCHANDISE.	Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	6	7
Brandy, Cognac, 4th pf	gallon	1 40	1 74
Apple	do	45	50
Peach	do	45	50
Bacon	lb	6	7
Beeswax	do	18	20
Bagging	yard	13	15
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual.	do	10	11
Candles, Mould	do	14	
Cotton	100lbs	7	8
Corn	bushel	85	90
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	90	1 00
Flour, Superfine	barrel		4 75
Fine	do	4 25	
Fish, Herrings	do	3	4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		3 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	do	4 50	
Iron	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	1 75	
Flotant	do		
Lime	cask	2	2 50
Lard	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	27	30
Sole	do	25	27
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	5	7
Logwood	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	gallon	27	29
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	bushel	45	50
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	75	80
Pork	barrel		10
Pepper	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	Keg	7	
Others	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 40
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100 lb	3	4
Rags	lb	2½	3
Shot	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	100 lb	9	10
Common	do	8	8 25
Loaf and Lump	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	70
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do	60	
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Salt-petre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ s	box	13	15
Wheat	bushel	85	90
Whiskey	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Tenerriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80
Wool,	lb	25	30

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....½ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public *ENTERTAINMENT.* The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx.

Camden, S. C., April 16. [26-2m.]

$10 Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending and delivering to us, or Five Dollars for his being so secured that we get him again, *JAS M H. BRUNET*, an *Indented Apprentice* to the *Printing Business* who absconded from our service on Tuesday morning, 26th inst.. and is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood, waiting an opportunity to escape to *Petersburg*, on his way to some relations in *Jackson, Tennessee.* Said Brunet was raised in this Town; is about 14 years of age, about five feet high, of light complexion, and light hair closely trimmed, black eyes, prominent forehead, and of an active movement. He is a boy of sprightly mind, lively disposition and very confident manners, and by his plausibility will easily elude detection. He had on, when he absconded, a dark mixed Cassinet Jacket and Pantaloons, black Morocco Cap, and took with him some other articles of clothing.

☞ Masters of Steam Boats, and all other Persons are cautioned against conveying away, harboring, employing or giving any countenance or support to said *Runaway Apprentice*, as we are determined to prosecute, to the extent of the law, all who may offend. SHIELDS & ASHBURN.

Beacon Office. Norfolk, April 28, 1831.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE

Cloak, Stock, and Clothing Warehouse—Removed.

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18½, Maiden Lane, to the spacious Store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138,
Pearl Street, N. York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent. discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.

April 13, 1831. [28-12t]

POETRY.

HOPE—BY DOCTOR DRAKE.

See through the clouds that roll in wrath,
You lit e star benignant, peep,
To light along their trackless path
The wanderers of the stormy deep.

And thus, oh! Hope, thy lively form
In sorrow's gloomy night, shall be
The star that looks through cloud and storm
Upon a dark and moonless sea.

When Heaven is all serene and fair,
Full many a brighter gem we meet;
'Tis when the tempest hovers there,
Thy beam is most divinely sweet.

The rainbow, with the sun's decline,
Like faithless friends, will disappear;
Thy lights, dear star, more brightly shine,
When all is wail and sorrow here.

And though Aurora's stealing gleam
May wake a morning of delight,
'Tis only thy enchanting beam
Will smile amid affliction's night.

THE CIRCLE OF HUMAN WISHES.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

When Horatio was a little boy at school, he was always wishing himself a young man, 'for then,' thought he, 'I shall not obliged to be forever at my book, and live in constant fear of the shoolmaster.'

When he became a young man he left school, with delightful anticipations of the freedom and pleasures he was about to enjoy. But from school he was placed in the office of a great lawyer, full of business, and from morning till night was employed in copying the same thing over and over again.

'I wonder,' he often said to himself, 'I wonder what is the use of telling the same story so often. I wish to Heaven I was out of my time, and then I should be my own master.'

At last his time was out. He passed examination, opened an office, and wrote esquire to his name.—Here he would sit whole mornings, with his feet against the fender or jambs, waiting for clients—but no clients came.

'I wish to Heaven,' would he sigh to himself, 'I had something to do.'

In process of years he distinguished himself as a speaker, and business flowing in upon him, till he had hardly time to sleep or to eat his meals.

'Zounds!' cried he, 'one might as well be a galley slave. I wish I were a little boy at school, they are so happy; no business to trouble them, and no cares on their minds.'

But, as it was impossible to become a school-boy again. Horatio turned his thoughts towards the future, and began to wish he was rich enough to retire from business, and be a gentleman.

Years passed on, and at length he became rich; so rich that he thought he might leave off practice, and enjoy himself. Accordingly he did leave off practice, and for a little while it was delightful to have nothing to do, and go where he pleased. But doing nothing tires a man at last. It is the hardest work imaginable.

'I wish,' said Horatio one day, as he was perplexing himself to death to know what he should do, 'I wish I had something to employ me.'

All at once he was seized with a desire to be great man. As we advance in years the love of wealth often changes to the desire of power. He entered on the arena of politics, and his eloquence soon elevated him to distinction. He rose to the highest offices in the state, and at length saw nobody above him.

'Well,' thought he, 'I have it at last. I am the greatest among the great, and now I shall be able to enjoy myself.' In the first place, I shall do just as I please.'

At that moment his secretary came to announce a person on business.

'I am not inclined to see any body just now; tell them to call again.'

'But, sir, it is a man of great consequence, and one of your best friends; he may be offended.'

'Very well, let him come in.'

The man of consequence entered, talked three whole hours about the politics of his district and ended by soliciting an insignificant appointment, either for himself or somebody else.

'Well, said Horatio, 'thank Heaven, he's gone. I'll go and take a ride into the country before dinner.'

Just as he had ordered his horse, the secretary came to announce another person of consequence, who had very particular business, and whom it would be not policy to offend. After a few wry faces from Horatio, he was let in.

The visiter being a knowing character, sat a long time, became very facetious, cracked jokes, told excellent stories, and when he had tired Horatio to death, thought he had brought him into a humor to do any thing he desired.—Accordingly he begged his interest in behalf of the people he represented in favor of a great public improvement. Horatio had been specially instructed by divers old statesmen, to give good words if he could give nothing else. So he flattered him with good words, and the knowing gentleman went his way, chuckling at his happy knack of bringing great men into the humor of granting favors.

'I never met such a tiresome blockhead,' quoth Horatio. 'I'll make it a point to oppose his application.'

It was too late to ride out before dinner, and he sat down to his meal without appetite, thinking he would have the afternoon to himself, at all events. By the time he had dined, there were six people waiting to see him on particular business. It would not do to offend them, and besides he was the servant of the people. The particular business of each was to beg some particular favor. Horatio felt in an excellent humor for denying them all. But this would be impolitic, so he promised them all.

'What a tedious business!' said he. 'But I shall have a comfortable evening, at all events.'

In the evening visiters dropped in, one after another, until he had quite a levee. Every one tried to make himself particularly agreeable, for each had a favor to ask, and they talked so much that Horatio thought he had a swarm of bees in his ears. After he had yawned three times in the face of each of his visiters, and promised all they asked, they went away.

'I wish to heaven somebody would call one of these times, to give me something, instead of begging favours, as they all do; there would be a little variety in that.'

He rung for his slippers, but the sound of his bell was drowned by a violent ring at the other door. The porter announced a stranger.

'Tell him to call to-morrow—I'm just going to bed.'

'He says he has most urgent business and must see you to night, sir.'

'Despatches from abroad, I suppose; show him in.'

The bearer of despatches entered, and after looking cautiously around, seeing that all the doors were shut, and that nobody was under the sofa, hemmed three times, and began.

'I beg pardon, sir, for this untimely visit, but I trust you will excuse me when you know the urgency of the occasion. I came, sir, to give you'—

'Heaven be praised,' thought Horatio, 'there is a man that has got something to give me at last.'

'I took the liberty, sir, as a devoted friend to your administration, to call and give you some advice about the course proper to be pursued, in order to defeat a plot of the opposition, of which I have just been confidently apprised.'

'Sir,' said Horatio, 'I feel under infinite obligations; may I ask what it is?'

The adviser took till three in the morning to finish his communication and advice. Before he had end of Horatio was two thirds asleep, but he waked in time to express his gratitude, and promised to bear in mind this signal proof of regard, in calling so late at night out of pure good will.

Day after day passed in these perpetual interruptions. Horatio had not a moment to spare, either for ease or exercise, and was tired to death.

'I wish to heaven,' said he, 'I was a private man, with nothing to do but just what I pleased. Ah! Mr. Mirvan, I am glad to see you. It is a delightful thing to receive a visit from one who wants nothing.'

Mirvan was an old friend of Horatio, a rather eccentric person. Some people thought him wise, others a fool, for he seemed content with what he had, and what he was, though he was neither rich nor in power. He was a kind-hearted man, though he had not the reputation of it; for he was apt to make a jest of what other people thought very serious misfortunes, and seemed to take little interest in what are called the ups and downs of life.

After the first friendly salutations Mirvan assumed the privilege of age and intimacy, and inquired how he liked his new situation.

'You neither look so well nor seem in such good spirits as when I used to see you in your office drawing pleas and declaration.'

Horatio unbosomed himself to his old friend. He detailed to him the progress of his wishes, from boyhood upwards—from the time he wished he was free from the labors and confinement of school, till he realized them all, step by step and became a great man, since when, he had done little else than wish himself a school-boy again.

'It is the history of mankind,' said Mirvan, after listening attentively;—'and of all living things I believe if there be any truth in the fable—'

'What fable?' asked Horatio.

'I will tell you,' replied the old man, his eye lighting up with arch intelligence; 'will you promise to listen?'

'Provided you neither ask a favor nor give advice, said the other. 'I have had enough of both lately.'

'Agreed. Once upon a time a certain atom which shared a portion of that spirit of intelligence which animates, or at least in those days did animate all nature, being trod upon by a little insect, that has never been of sufficient consequence to be christened in English or Latin exclaimed against his hard fate in being thus at the mercy of every creeping thing.

'If I were but an insect!' cried he, and the spirit of discontent possessed him from that moment. 'O, Jupiter Ammon, Jupiter Ammon,' he repeated, 'wouldst thou but change me into an insect, if it were but as big as that which just now insulted me, I could then get out of the way of danger.'

Jupiter, whom nothing escaped, laughed ready to die at hearing this request, which he granted in a fit of good humor. The little atom was as proud as a peacock, and strutted about with great dignity until it chanced that he encountered an ant, which walked right over him without ceremony, either accidentally or by design.

'O, Jupiter Ammon!' exclaimed the little insect without a name, 'what a thing it is to be so small that nobody can see you! Would I were an ant, and then nobody would dare to insult me.'

'Again Jupiter laughed and granted his request. The little ant strutted about, who but he! prouder than ever, and flattered himself he was somebody.

'It is worth while to live thus with the eyes of the universe upon us,' cried he, when just at that instant a great wasp darted at him, and he narrowly escaped by running into his hole.

'Body o' me,' exclaimed he, panting with rage and fear, 'body o' me' what a misery it is to be nothing but an ant. If I were only a wasp now I should be somebody. O, Jupiter Aminon, would I were a wasp!'

'Jupiter, as usual, granted his prayer, for he began to be highly amused with his little atom.

'The wasp frisked his great tail and admired his little waist, just like a fashionable fine lady, until one day, not minding what he was about, he got entangled in a large spider web, where he remained struggling while the spider sat trembling with eagerness, waiting till he should exhaust himself by his efforts, to pounce upon him. At length, supposing the moment arrived, he darted towards him, just as he made a last desperate effort and escaped the toils.

'Truly a pleasant sort of life this,' quoth the wasp, 'to be forever in danger of being caught and eaten up by spiders. O, Jupiter Ammon, if I could only be a beautiful speckled spider!' and a spider he became from that moment.

'Mercy upon us what a big creature was he, and what havoc he made among the wasps and flies, till a great moth, blundering his way in the twilight, bolted right through his fine webb, as big round as a cart wheel, dotted with imprisoned flies, and not only carried all away, but put the spider's life in jeopardy.

'Fire and fury!' exclaimed he, 'here is a month's provisions and an age's toil all swept away in a moment. O, Jupiter Ammon! make me a great moth, I beseech thee.' No sooner said than done, and a moth was he.

'Nothing was ever so happy as our new made moth. He flew from flower to flower, tasted their sweets, gamboled wnithersoever he pleased, till one night seeing a candle, in an open window, he became enamored of its splendor, and rushing towards it so singed his wings and burned his body that he lay in the greatest agony.

'I am dying—O! Jupiter Ammon! make me an atom again,' and he perished with this humble request on his lips.

'And now for the moral of my story,' said Mirvan.

'I comprehend,' said Horatio; 'my own experience furnishes it. From an atom I have become a moth, flitting about the candle, and every moment in danger of scorching my wings and falling to the ground. But suppose the moth had become an eagle, and king of all the birds?'

'He would have only the more bitterly experienced the folly of being discontented with his former state, and sighed for the ease and insignificance of an atom.'

'But suppose he had become an atom again?'

'Then he would have longed to become an eagle once more. And thus ends the circle of human wishes.'

P.

Kentucky.—The editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal publishes the names of nineteen gentlemen, who, in the year 1827, being members of the Legislature of that state, voted that the "*Maysville road was a national object*"—but who, being members of a Jackson convention, voted in 1830 that the "*Maysville road was not a national object, and that the President's veto was correct.*"

Large and valuable Cargo.—The British ship *Marchioness of Queensbury*, takes to Liverpool the largest cargo ever shipped from this port. Her exports are 2252 bales of Cotton, making 704,342 lbs. and valued at $72,000, in addition to 300 barrels Turpentine.

Charleston Mercury.

Temperance.—It is estimated, in the annual report of the New York Temperance Society, that the consumption of spirits in that State is reduced one half. From a fair calculation it is inferred that this is a saving in money, of $2 000,000 a year. The gain in MORALITY, HEALTH, and HAPPINESS, is incalculable.

At the last election for Presidential electors, 600 votes were given in in the town of G——n, in this State, for the Adams ticket, and one vote for the Jackson ticket. After the election of Jackson was ascertained, this one vote was claimed by half a dozen individuals; two gentlemen, neither of whom gave the vote, grounded upon it applications for office, and one of them succeeded in obtaining an office.—*Boston Palladium.*

New Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,

Is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a full supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery, Hats and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low, wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Powder, & Shot.
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 71tf.

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. ‖epistf‖

Rocky Point for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres; the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation.

This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known, and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.

For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington.

SAMUEL ASHE.

March 30. ‖21-4w.‖

20 Boxes (2 doz. each,) Brahmin WINE,
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhds. brown Sugar,
For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

March 5, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

30,000 lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*
JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

Randal Duckworth and others, *vs.* Bryan Boroughs & Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth deceased*

IT appearing to the Court, that some of the Heirs at Law of the deceased, reside out of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that the said heirs may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, to be holden on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are Heirs of the said Joseph Duckworth, dec., otherwise they will be excluded, and the Estate divided among those who shall make such proof.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. ‖21-6w.‖

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL; with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis. A work called the *Pulmist*, or *Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation alone $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works.

SUBSCRIBERS to these Works are requested to call for them at the Observer Office, both volumes having been received.

A few copies for sale at the same place.

April 20.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received a part of his elegant Spring and Summer supply of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, SWISS, AND AMERICAN

Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beautiful and fashionable, which could be found in the Northern Cities, and among it several entire new articles for Ladies' Dresses.

He invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock, all of which will be sold low, either wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. ‖22-tf.‖

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets.

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

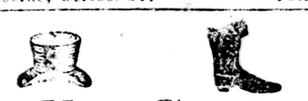
Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.



New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

William W. Morgan and Wife *vs.* Anderson B. Smith and others, Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of George Moore, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court, that William Moore, one of the Heirs of said deceased, resides out of this State—it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said William Moore may have notice to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard exparte.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. ‖21-6w.‖

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Lafayette Ho

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CARO

Richard Cochr

HAS taken the above cently occupied by Mr. Wm. respectfully solicits a share tronage; the conducting of ment is placed under the superintendroul of his

Father and Mother

Who will endeavor to give general Hotel is in a central situation, spacious nished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate rious inducements which this House pre vellers, or to make a profession of extra rit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* to be retired, there is a House detached Hotel, not far from the seat of business ous to the Court House, which affords and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to ses, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office

THE *only* general authorized Stage at the above Hotel, which the follo arrive at and depart from, *by order of the* Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, day and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday day.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesboro arrives on Thursday and departs on Sat

Passengers are certain of securing seats the above Stages, and receiving correct as to the several routes. R. COC

☞As statements have been made, and calculated to deceive and mislead the Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of Hotel, with the consent and approbation of prietors of the Several Stages, subjoins ing certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your this date, and have in reply to say, that the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office to our letter to you of the 1st August, 18

C. & P. MALL

Proprietors of Charleston, Camden and T

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorized Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMA

Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg

R. W. LA

Proprietor Wilmington

D. A.

Agent Western

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted

Hadlock's Vegetable Pow

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE L

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after trials of its virtues, which have been with the most signal success, now offers who are afflicted by the wasting diseases designed to relieve, in full confidence that found efficacious, particularly if taken in stages of those diseases. For two years Medicine has been prepared in the form der, and taken as an infusion, with the most cess. Among its most prominent qualities ing may be mentioned, as entitled to particular sideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats are morbid and pernicious. It relieves obstfections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving to the languid circulation. It assauges cough promotes a free and mild expectoration. It pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic cult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, that it restores the patient to that bodily vigor which that cruel disorder, the consumption, deprives its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Seasonable *Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of the Square.

SAMUEL FERGUS

Fayetteville, April 29. 73tf

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from No. 1 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.

Life of Bishop Heber.

An assortment of Bibles, Testaments and Common Prayer Books.

E. J. HALL

Fayetteville, January 13.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, suited to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Church, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life, Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and other Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖